

Home Mission Department.

For the Christian Secretary.
AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS,
July 14th, 1842.
Destitution of Wisconsin.

A letter from Rev. Henry Topping, of Delavan, Walworth co., Wisconsin Territory, contains the following information.

"Nearly half of the settled portion of the territory is entirely destitute of ministers of our denomination. We want eight or ten to come among us as soon as possible. Much can be done now, that cannot be done five or ten years hence. But ministers, to be useful here, should be such as are useful in New England and New York, as the emigrants are mostly from those States."

THE INDIANA FIELD.

Rev. William M. Pratt, of Crawfordsville, Ia., in a letter dated June 11th, 1842, gives a very cheering account of the state of religion in the region around his place of residence, and more distant points in the State. At Logansport, an extensive and powerful revival of religion had occurred, and the church at that place, which had been for years in a feeble state, had received an accession of 120 members by baptism, and 20 more by experience, in about six weeks. Nearly half of these new members are males, and of much worth, by whom the church is now, with the Divine blessing effectually strengthened.

But with this pleasing account our brother furnishes another of a very inviting field of gospel labor, suffering on account of the destitution of laborers. It is the

WABASH VALLEY.

"Over the destitution of this part of the State," says our brother, "I am compelled to weep, and to aid in supplying it, I am killing myself with preaching. For nearly three months I have not had more than 5 or 6 days rest, but have been constantly riding and preaching. Entreaties reach me from every quarter. 'Brother Pratt, you must come to our neighborhood; sinners are inquiring the way to Zion, and we must have your help.' With such demands upon my attention, I do not know which way to turn. O that I could induce some of our Eastern ministers to visit this State, and go round with me over those rich, spiritual fields waving with a golden harvest ready for the sickle, and inviting them to enter and reap! I am confident they would then understand how much more good they could do here than there. Nothing in the ordinary course of events can prevent the Wabash Valley from becoming densely populated. It is even now rapidly filling up, and now is the time for ministers to work with the best possible effect. My brother, we must have help. I repeat it, we must have help, and ought to have it soon."

While Mr. Pratt is so urgent in his request for ministers to emigrate to Indiana, he concurs with all our correspondents in the opinion that no minister can be successful at the West, who cannot, or is not successful at the East.

He also represents the condition of Indiana, and the interests of our Churches there as requiring, in a peculiar degree, the labors of some men of experience, weight of character, and talent.—If some such men would come, he writes, there are churches for them and they would prove of almost inconceivable benefit to the cause.

O for the spirit of primitive ministers of Christ, to fill the hearts of the present generation of our ministering brethren, when hearing these appeals from the "Valley of the West!"

PARTICULAR REQUEST.

Persons having in their possession copies of the Annual Report of the American Baptist Home Mission Society for 1833 and 1834, and the 1st and 2d numbers of the "Quarterly Paper" would confer a favor upon the Executive Committee by forwarding them by mail to the Corresponding Secretary.

Will our friends who are accustomed to preserve such documents give their pamphlet depositories a search for the above.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE.

Re-appointments. 5, viz., Canada, 1, Ohio 4. Appointments, 3, all in Mich.
One station, viz., St. Omer, Ia., is now in a situation to sustain their minister without our aid.
The Franklin Association, Mo., is recognized as an auxiliary of the Society.

TO EDITORS.

Editors of Baptist papers are respectfully requested to insert the above article in their respective papers as original matter.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

Bible Society Department.

For the Christian Secretary.
AM. AND FOR. BIBLE SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
NEW YORK, June 30, 1842.
English Bible—Home Distribution.

The second and third editions of the English Bible, recently published by the American and Foreign Bible Society in seven different styles of binding, for fairness of type and general excellence of execution, are not surpassed, it is believed, by any edition of the Scriptures published in this country. Some typographical errors in the first edition have been corrected in these; and uniformity in the orthography of proper names has been observed. Specimens of the new edition in three different kinds of binding have been presented to most of the editors in the United States, who, according to the request of the Managers, have published their regular communications, and will be sent to all such as soon as opportunity offers. The editors who have received these specimens have spoken of them in terms of very decided commendation. The following instance is quoted from the Vermont Baptist Journal, for the double purpose of exhibiting the views of the editor, and of replying to a question which others have asked as well as himself.

"We lately received three copies of the second edition of the Bible, published by the American and Foreign Bible Society. The prices we are unable to give, but unless they should be found much higher than Bibles heretofore published, this edition of the Scriptures must have an extensive sale. The paper and impression are excellent. Instead of using, as too many publishers have done, a vile tea paper, that never ought to come in contact with type, unless it were for wrapping

paper, the society has obtained a sheet that must give satisfaction to all. The binding too, is of a superior character. The copies before us exhibit different styles of binding; one adapted to common family use, another in such a style as to make a beautiful copy for the parlor or the pew; and another still in a style that we have never seen equalled, except it was by a copy of a large Oxford Bible, the price of which was thirty dollars. We wish some means could be devised to bring these Bibles into circulation among our churches, and in our State.

Will brother Allen write us, and inform us how we can best get a few hundreds, and begin the work?"

In reply to the above inquiry, and all analogous questions it may be explicitly and briefly stated that the Managers of the American and Foreign Bible Society neither establish depositories on their own account, nor sell to individuals on credit, nor engage directly in the gratuitous distribution of the Scriptures. Whatever of this done, is effected through auxiliary Societies, charitable institutions, and benevolent individuals. To the two former, free grants and credit sales are made.

Deeming important to establish some principles of action in regard to sales and distribution, the Managers adopted for this purpose in August, 1839, the following resolutions, by which they have since been governed.

1. "That as the object of the American and Foreign Bible Society in addition to its foreign distribution, is to promote a wider circulation of the Word of Life in our own country by means of Auxiliary Societies, charitable institutions, and benevolent individuals, and in order to further this desideratum the Board of Managers will continue to furnish the various editions of Scriptures at the very lowest cost prices. To do this, and to have as small an amount of capital as possible engaged, the Board do earnestly and affectionately entreat all Auxiliaries and other friends of the Society, to make cash payments for all purchases of the Bible, so that the credit system may be avoided as much as possible. By a strict adherence to this principle, on the part of the friends of the Bible cause throughout every part of our land, it is confidently believed, that the Society can do an extensive business in home distribution, without diminishing at all the appropriations for foreign translations, which the managers feel at all times a most anxious desire to promote."

2. "That the Society cannot enter upon the work of distribution, therefore, resolved, that all grants of Scriptures for gratuitous distribution in the United States, shall be through the medium of our Auxiliaries and Sunday School Societies."

We are gratified to learn that the editor of the Vermont Baptist Journal is pleased with the publications of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and is desirous of having them distributed. We would suggest that probably the work in that region should be undertaken by the Executive Committee of the Vermont Baptist Bible Society.

The prices of the Society's publications are inserted in the Annual Report. The kinds of which specimens have been sent to editors, vary from six-five cents to two dollars, according to the style of binding.

IRA M. ALLEN, Gen. Agent.

For the Christian Secretary.

Capital Punishment.

MR. EDITOR.—After having presented the leading points or facts on this subject, I deem it unnecessary to have any thing like a protracted discussion. A few thoughts, however, presented by my brethren "O. Z." and Correspondent, I cannot well avoid noticing. I think the passage of Scripture "O. Z." presents after the mention of Cain and his brother's blood, entirely confutes the idea he intends to convey, and therefore pass to the expression of the Saviour to Peter, which "O. Z." presents as favoring his views, "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." The very fact that reference should be made to such a passage, evinces the paucity of argument derived from the New Testament in favor of capital punishment. And this, so far from even looking that way, implies (in my opinion) directly the reverse. It implied to Peter an utter prohibition of the use of the sword as a weapon of violence. The amount of declaration is simply this: they who take the sword when persecuted for Christ's sake, will eventually perish in the use of it. It is not exercising the spirit of the Gospel, which Christ came to exhibit, and had taught him to inculcate. The Greek word rendered *shall perish* is *apolutai*, and means *will perish*, and not *shall*, as every Greek scholar knows. Nothing mandatory, but simply a declaration of what will naturally result to those who use such weapons. They were carnal and not spiritual—would serve to provoke resistance, and the result would naturally be a suffering in the use of them, not by, but in the use; the Greek preposition is *en*, as *en Jordan*, in Jordan. Again, "O. Z." quotes the passage in Rom. xiii: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. The powers that be are ordained of God," &c., and then adds, the sword of the ruler is to cause those to perish that take the sword, or commit murder. Now at the period Paul wrote this, Nero was emperor of Rome, the greatest monster of wickedness that probably ever disgraced a throne. And doubtless some of the Roman Christians were at a loss to know their duty under such circumstances; and therefore Paul affectionately writes that they must be in subjection to those powers, bad as they were, because the object of civil government is to do justice, and repress crime, and the sword here spoken of means nothing more than governmental authority, which they as Christians were in duty bound to obey. Hence again Paul writes to Titus (chap. iii.) "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good word and work, showing all meekness to all men," &c.

3d. "O. Z." says, when speaking of Cain, Moses and David are not executed for murder, though guilty, "For who knows not that in the administration of every law, there may be certain cases which are exceptions, and that almost every ruler has the power in certain cases to remit the punishment." Ah! how is this? Can a positive command of Jehovah be set aside at the will of the ruler? "by man shall his blood be shed," and yet the ruler has the power to remit the punishment. This is indeed a poser, and a dilemma in which one side or the other must be relinquished.—Please look at this idea; it is worthy of consideration. If a ruler has a right (as all allow) to re-

mit or commute the punishment of one murderer, has he not an equal right to remit or commute the whole, or all who are guilty? Is not this simple fact a full and conclusive relinquishment of the whole subject? Government has a right to remit or commute "in certain cases," and therefore it has a right, a power to do so in all cases, and common sense teaches us with this admitted view, that no man should be murdered because he has murdered, but give him space and opportunity for repentance by confining him for life at hard labor. It may have been the rash act of a moment's passion, and with suitable opportunity and instruction, he may repent in dust and ashes, instead of being hurried by the hangman into eternal ruin, as doubtless most are who are executed.

But I must hasten to notice a few thoughts of Correspondent in the Secretary of 24th June, for there are some remarks here that surprise me. Commentators usually give what they may believe to be the meaning of a passage of Scripture, and then add, if this is not the meaning, it may be thus, or thus, and no one accuses the commentator of being "diverse and discordant in his views," and why, therefore, should "C." use such language? and add to this, that "P." had forgotten his first explanation or had become dissatisfied with it. This is not candid, but let it pass: I had not forgotten, neither had I changed my mind. The more diverse and numerous the interpretations of any passage of scripture are, the more doubt exists as to its real import. Hence controversialists ought always to be kind and fair, lest after all, they may be mistaken. "C." supposes Gen. ix. 6, has a certain meaning. I suppose it may have two other meanings or interpretations, each of which is much more probable than his. And no contradiction on my part exists on that account, as he well knows. Again, when he says such a view "has neither force nor meaning," I suppose he meant in his opinion. But dropping this, I would enquire respecting the other commandments, which "C." and "O. Z." both mention, whether if a thief steals, we have any right to steal from him? Have we any right to bear false witness against a man who has been guilty of perjury? Can we covet the goods of our neighbor because he covets ours? and so I may add, can we with propriety murder by hanging or otherwise, the man who has taken the life of his fellow man? That the Jews did so furnishes no warrant for us, as I think, has already been shown.

2d. The idea of "C." that because the Septuagint version of the passage, "by man may his blood be shed," is future tense, has no bearing upon the original Hebrew, any more than our English has. The Hebrew, the language in which the passage was written, can with perfect propriety be translated *may*. And again, "C." says that the *neuter gender* *whatsoever* can apply to *man*, as he has it, surprises me not a little. I think this was an oversight in "C." for I am unwilling to believe that a writer who quotes Greek and French is so ignorant as not to know that *man* is masculine gender, and that *what* is *neuter*. But he seems to exult much in his supposed argument, and adds, "Philos" must pardon me. I mean nothing unbrotherly. Sound, Biblical criticism should be encouraged, undoubtedly, but garbled, distorted criticism should not be. &c. Rather unfortunate that all this kind language should be poured upon me, because he mistook the gender! Neuter gender, it never means *man*. The passage may, therefore, still with propriety be rendered, "*whatsoever sheddeth man's blood, by man may his blood be shed*;" and therefore may have no allusion to the execution of man. I do not say this is positively the meaning of the passage, but simply that it will admit of this construction, and therefore, may certainly be the meaning, and the expression, at the hand of every *beast* will I require it, and at the hand of man comes in as an evidence that the latter is the correct translation.

But finally, the idea of "C." that many nations have long practiced capital punishment for murder furnishes no argument for its continuance.—The heathen nations now constitute near three-fourths of all the population of the world, and have done so for thousands of years past. Does this fact prove that heathenism is preferable to christianity? Horne Tooke, (I think it was) when writing against Junius, said, that "three *** arrayed against one poor parson were fearful odds." But, as I trust, the only object we all have in view is to elicit and eventually arrive at the truth, let us all strive only for this object.

As ever yours, &c., PHILOS.

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR.—I cannot forbear a remark or two upon the communication in your last, from "A Citizen of Connecticut." The position he assumes in opposing capital punishment, although not a new one, is in my view, not only utterly untenable, but mischievous in its tendency—that is, that civil government is of mere human origin; or, in his own words, that "government derives all its rights from the individuals forming it," and therefore, "that which is morally wrong for individuals to do, cannot be morally right for government to do." I will not now enter upon the discussion of the Bible argument on this point, but I do consider it perfectly clear, from the word of God, that civil government is an ordinance of *divine* sanction, and not an institution derived *merely* from "the surrender of individual rights for the public good," as we hear it so often asserted. True, God has not prescribed any particular form of government; and I suppose it is only requisite, whatever the form may be, that all laws, in their principles and their administration, be in accordance with *His* law and *His* requirements; but the principle that government is only a mere matter of expediency, and founded alone upon what is termed "the social compact," tends to weaken, if not to destroy all proper sense of responsibility, both in the rulers and the ruled. This might be easily shown, if I had time, but I cannot now enlarge upon this point.

But is it morally wrong for a government to do any thing which would be wrong in an individual? What moral right, then, let me ask, has an individual to immerse himself in a dungeon for life, and to leave a dependent, helpless family, perhaps, to wretchedness and destitution? None at all, and therefore he has no such right to surrender to a government. Again, it is said, "we are accountable to God only as individuals." And where has God given any individual the authority to deprive his neighbor of his *liberty* as a punishment even for murder? Have we any plainer

authority for taking away liberty than life in such cases? If so, where is it? The principles of "A Citizen," if carried out, would subvert all human right to punish crime, because, we are told, "Vengeance is mine: I will repay, saith the Lord!"

But further—"all the rights of government derived from the individuals forming it?" Then may the avowed outlaw and highway assassin turn to your constable or sheriff, and say, "Sir, I am no party to this compact which you term civil government. I had no voice in forming it—I never asked for its protection, and I have surrendered to it none of my rights—please, therefore, let me alone!" "But," the officer would doubtless reply, "I have a warrant for your arrest—you have robbed and murdered our citizens." "And what if I have?—Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord. I am accountable only to God for my acts. Government, you should remember, derives all its rights from the individuals forming it, and your warrant is, therefore, good for nothing, for you never had any right over my liberty or life—so, hands off!" And upon the principle we are considering, the sheriff must let him run.

I will not extend my remarks, and indeed, it is perhaps needless. If the position of "A Citizen," cannot be overthrown by the direct testimony of the Bible, it certainly will not stand before the *reductio ad absurdum*. Yours, ADELPHOS.

The following letter is from a distinguished Baptist clergyman of another State. We find that the discussion on Capital Punishment is attracting the attention of many thinking men.—The subject is important, and we feel disposed to give our correspondents a fair chance to discuss it. There are many other subjects of importance, however, and we must once more remind our friends of the necessity of studying brevity in their communications.

For the Christian Secretary.

Sir—I am glad to see the subject of capital punishment freely canvassed in your paper, and also that one christian writer in a Baptist paper has dared to take a bold and manly stand against it. I hope he will continue his strictures until this barbarous system of an unchristian or non-christian age is exploded. The whole christian world, with the exception of the Mennonites, the Tunkers, Moravians, Quakers, and a few smaller sects, have been so long accustomed to an identity with, and participation in, the awful business of killing men by wholesale and retail under the sanction of human laws, that but few even of the most pious and humane have ever thought much upon the subject, and are as much at a loss to understand how society can be kept together, without the aid of the warrior and executioner, as they were in the days of Larke and Roger Williams, to contrive how the christian religion could live under what they supposed would be the blasting and pestiferous influence of a *free toleration* of all sorts of religious opinions. But the one has been tried with success, and the whole christian world must come to the other before even Miller's Millennium will begin its opening reign. This is to be sure, merely the opinion of a humble individual, but it is the result of much experience and observation, and I have full confidence in its correctness.

I hope the writers on both sides will take your advice and make their pieces short, as people will be more likely to read them.

I have a few thoughts on this business which I may forward in due time. But as the side I shall take is (the more the pity) decidedly unpopular, I must remain entirely *incog.* for reasons which in my judgment, are good and sufficient.

ASHUR.

REVIVALS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 23, 1842.

Dear br. Rhees,—We have enjoyed a most precious season of refreshing this Spring, the Lord graciously remembering this part of his heritage, and shedding upon us a large measure of his Holy Spirit. The church has been greatly revived, and scores of precious souls have been converted to God. It has been my pleasing privilege since the middle of April to baptize 46 willing converts, and receive them into the fellowship of this branch of Zion. Br. Barker, of Samptown, and Gillette of Newmarket, labored with us during the meeting, which continued three weeks with unusual and unabated interest. With devout gratitude would we ascribe the glory to our covenant God.

Yours in Gospel love, S. J. DRAKE.

Bro. R. C. Spaulding, of Corinth, Me., under date of June 9, writes as follows: "There has been quite an interest in religion with us for a few months past. Some have united with each denomination of Christians in town. Sixteen have been added to the Baptist church by baptism."—*Zion's Advocate*.

Hopewell, Henry Co., Ky.—About 50 were added to the church during a protracted meeting, which closed June 3d.—*Baptist*.

Logansport, Ind.—Brother J. P. Berry, writes from this place, under date of the 3d inst. as follows:

On the 21st day of April, Elders Barnes and Pratt commenced a protracted meeting here, which has resulted in the addition of 139 members to this church, 127 by baptism, the balance by letter and restoration. He says that great interest is felt on the subject of religion through all that region, which suffers greatly for want of gospel laborers.—*Id.*

MADISON, Ia.—On the 11th ult. Elder Wm. Wallace wrote us from the Middle Fork church, 10 miles north of this place, as follows:—"During the last week, the Lord has added to this church 56 souls, such as we trust will be saved. The work of grace is still progressing, and we hope to see many more unite."—*Banner & Pioneer*.

ST. MARY'S ILL.—Twenty-two were recently added to the church by baptism, as the fruits of a protracted meeting.

TENN.—We learn by a letter from our Rev. br. R. H. Taliaferro, that our missionary brethren in East Tennessee, have, since the meeting of their Convention, in August last, baptized FIFTEEN HUNDRED people. The revival spirit still prevails there.—*Baptist*.

TEN MILE.—A church fifteen miles from Ghent, is now enjoying an extraordinary season. A protracted meeting commenced there on the 11th ult., and on the 14th, the date of last information, upwards of 50 had been received for baptism.

At New Liberty, Providence, and other places heretofore reported, the additions have been greatly increased. It is the estimation of the ministering brethren in the neighborhood, that in a district of 30 miles long, and 15 miles wide, at least 600 have been added to the Baptist church in the space of two months.

There is also a revival in progress at Mt. Sterling, three miles from Vevay, opposite Ghent, in Indiana, where 12 were baptized on the 13th.

Kentucky.—McCool's Bottom.—A church near Ghent, in Carroll county, has recently baptized about 75, and some 10 or 12 by letter and restoration, making 86 additions, and the work is still going on.

SHARON.—Three miles from the above church, has added about 40 in the same time, nearly all by baptism.

WHITE'S RUN.—Five miles from Ghent, has received in a few days about 20, and the interest still increasing.

CHRISTIANSBURG.—A gentleman from that vicinity, just made known to us that the meeting at this place, under the direction of Elders Berry, McGuire, and others which we referred to in our last, terminated on Monday the 13th. Upwards of 50 had been received when the meeting closed. The brethren have gone to Indiana Fork, a church five miles from the village, from whence we hope to hear good tidings.—*Baptist*.

BALTIMORE, O., JUNE 14, 1842.—Br. Cle—Believing that all the lovers of the Lord Jesus Christ desire to hear of the prosperity of Zion, I send you the following.

I commenced a protracted meeting in Kiersville, Licking co., on the 22d of April, which lasted until the 4th of May. The Lord was there and some 17 or 18 professed hope in Christ. At the close I baptized 3, and since, 7 more; making in all, 10. From there I went to Werts Grove, in Franklin Co., on the 6th of May, and continued until the 19th. At the close of that effort I baptized 17, and two since, making 19 by baptism, 4 by letter, and 1 restored. I then went to Uniontown in Muskingum Co., and commenced on May the 28th, and closed on the night of the 2d of June, there were 9 baptized. Last night, June 13th, I commenced at Poplar Creek, 4 miles west of Baltimore, and the prospects are good, the results I will give hereafter.

At Kiersville, I had the assistance of Brn. Sargent and Seely, from Granville College, the Lord blessed their labors of love. At Werts Grove, Eld. Cressey, from Columbus, visited us twice, and preached three sermons, and the Lord blessed them to the good of Zion. At Uniontown, Eld. Madden was there all the time, and Brn. Courtney and Shepherdson, from Zanesville, visited and labored with us in the Gospel truth.

Cross & Jour.] S. D. ALTON.

BLUFF CREEK, ALA.—This meeting continued seven days, during which time, thirty-eight professed to have obtained a sense of pardoned sin; forty-two were added to the church by baptism, and two were received who deferred their baptism until next meeting, by which period I trust, many others will be ready to accompany them. We have a beautiful stream which flows near the meeting house, and which we visited five days in succession during our late meeting. When we closed the services, we left seventeen weeping inquirers on the anxious seat.—*Banner & Pioneer*.

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, JULY 15, 1842.

□ We are requested by the Secretary of the Convention to call the attention of the Board to the notice of its meeting in another column. It will be seen that it is to be held in this city on the 19th inst. We mention this, as a mistake in the time occurred the first week the notice was inserted. The Education Board meet the same day.

POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—"His Holiness" the Pope, has divided the United States into sixteen dioceses, ten of which lie west of the Alleghany mountains. Upwards of three hundred priests are located in the western dioceses, and the number is rapidly increasing. These men are nearly or quite all foreigners, and have been educated in a foreign land, can have no feelings in common with Americans. Numerous colleges are springing up in various parts of the country, as well as academies for the instruction of male and female, Catholic and Protestant. In many of these schools at the west it is said that Protestants educate their children, for the want of other schools.

The influx of foreign population is said to be greater the present year, than at any former period; a very large proportion of these are without doubt Catholics.

With these facts before us, it becomes every Christian—every real friend of his country to enquire what is his duty. The vast valley of the Mississippi has undoubtedly been selected by the Catholics as the field of future operations, and hence the tide of emigration is constantly setting that way, and in the course of ten or twenty years at farthest this valley will give laws to the Union. That a countervailing influence is absolutely necessary to check the progress of error, no one will deny; and we know of no better way to accomplish this, than by sending out missionaries, books, tracts, &c., to supply the moral destitution which so generally prevails in that region.

Protestants of all evangelical persuasions should awake to the danger that awaits them, and while the opportunity remains, exert themselves to spread a healthy and vigorous religious influence throughout the Western States.

Celebration in Suffield.

The recent anniversary of our National Independence was observed in Suffield, with exercises of an appropriate and interesting character. At

about half past 10 o'clock, a procession was formed in front of the Congregational church, under the direction of Capt. E. S. Morron, composed of Washingtonians, the Cold Water Army, the ladies, and citizens of the town generally. Bearing several appropriate banners, tastefully executed, the procession marched a little northward over the green, and returning, entered the Baptist meeting house, where the exercises were held. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ives—Declaration of Independence read by Samuel N. Reid, Esq., and Washingtonian Declaration by Capt. Morron. The Cold Water Army were addressed by Rev. A. C. Washburn; the Washingtonians and citizens generally, by Mr. S. Dryden Phelps; and some remarks were made by Dr. H. Holmes of this city. The addresses were listened to, apparently, with deep interest by the exceedingly large and attentive audience. The exercises were interspersed with most excellent singing, under the direction of Mr. Green.

After the performances at the meeting-house, the congregation, in procession, repaired to the green, where two tables of nearly two hundred feet in length, and protected from the sun by awnings, were covered with refreshments, mostly provided by the ladies, sufficient for all, and the number was estimated at about a thousand. After the repast, several Temperance Odes were sung, and a number of appropriate sentiments offered by different individuals, when all peacefully retired to their homes. The exercises throughout were exceedingly interesting, and will doubtless result in good, especially in rolling onward the temperance reform.

UNCOMMON OCCURRENCE.—Two Congregational ministers were struck with lightning while administering the ordinance of the Lord's Supper at North Stamford, in this State, on the first Sabbath in July. Rev. Mr. Fuller, pastor of the church, and Rev. Mr. Buffett, of Stanwich, officiated in the exercises. Mr. Buffett had poured out the wine, and was giving thanks, when both were struck down by a flash of lightning. The effect upon the congregation is described as terrific. The loud peal of thunder, the vivid lightning, the pastors lying senseless before the audience, all contributed to render it a scene of horror. Mr. Buffett was very seriously injured, and for some time was supposed to be dead. He was resuscitated after about ten minutes, by pouring cold water upon him, but remained in great distress at the last accounts.

The Congregational meeting house in New Canaan was struck about the same time, and several persons were knocked down.

Ordination.

By request of the Baptist church in Packerville, an Ecclesiastical Council convened with them on the 29th day of June, 1842, for the purpose of hearing Dr. Byrne's Christian experience, call to the Gospel ministry, and views of Bible doctrine and practice, and also his call from the church to ordination as their pastor.

The council was organized by the appointment of Rev. N. E. Shailer Moderator, and Rev. B. Cook Clerk. After solemn prayer and due examination of the candidate, it was voted to set him apart to the work of the ministry as the pastor of the church by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, which was done in the following order:—Select scriptures were read by Rev. J. Reed of Plainfield; Introductory prayer was offered by Rev. A. Dunning of the Congregational church; Sermon by Rev. W. Palmer of Norwich; Consecrating prayer by Rev. T. Wakefield of East Killingly; Charge by Rev. M. G. Clark of Norwich; Hand of Fellowship by Rev. B. Cook; Address to the church and society by Rev. N. E. Shailer; Concluding prayer by Rev. L. Muzzy of Williamsburg, L. I.; Hymn and Benediction by the candidate.

The services were interspersed with singing, and the whole were listened to with apparent interest, and we hope profit. The sermon was founded on Ezek. 7: 33. It was deeply interesting, and what rendered it such, was the fact that it was full of what is very much needed at the present day, viz., good practical sound common sense, and was finely adapted to the occasion.

N. E. SHAILER, Mod.

B. COOK, Clerk.
Jennett City, July 5, 1842.
[The Baptist Advocate and Christian Watchman will please copy.]

For the Christian Secretary.

WESTON, July 7, 1842.

DEAR BR. BURN.—The promptness and courtesy of the explanatory remarks in reply to my communication of June 25th, entitle you to many thanks; and as the facts which might be deemed requisite to a full understanding of the first notice of the A. S. Convention are conceded, I cheerfully rest the subject where it is, trusting that no very important misapprehension will be entertained in the mind of any reader on the subject. I certainly ought not to hold you responsible for sentiments which you disavow, nor attach to the phraseology of the "notice" a meaning which you disclaim. Truly yours, A. GREGORY.

[Correspondence of the Christian Secretary.]

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1842.

This is the great day of American Independence; and we are led to believe, from the conduct of many men, that they think more of it, than of the day in which they profess to have been born to an immortality of joy. But it is well to keep it as a day set apart from the common business of life, and consecrated to the remembrance of the great deeds of our fathers, and to the solemn worship of Almighty God, who gave them heads to plan, hearts to sustain, and strength to accomplish the mighty achievement of a nation's civil and religious freedom. And it is one of the favorable signs of the times, that the day is kept in a manner far more rational and becoming a Christian people than formerly. The enthusiasm of John Adams has heretofore given a tone to the exhibitions of the day, in which guns, trumpets, and drums, were the most prominent contributors. In these former scenes, ardent spirits claimed and received a large share of homage. But modes change with public opinion; and this day has witnessed in our city the great triumph of the temperance reformation. The different societies of the city and neighborhood have united in grand procession through the city—(numbering thou-

sands.)—enjoyed a temperance entertainment, with songs and music; heard an oration, and paid their respects to the President. In another quarter, the military have displayed their plumes and martial bearing, and heard an oration from an Hon. M. C. And last, though not least, the teachers of Sunday schools have assembled their pupils in the various churches, and treated them with music and refreshment. We may well be proud of our city in the order, the rational enjoyment, and cheerful happiness of this day, in which the moral and intellectual, have signally triumphed over the immoral and sensual.

I have before told you, I seldom go to Congress. I have neither the time nor disposition to discuss or remark upon the speculations of politicians, and get almost all my information, even here at Head Quarters, from the public papers. Of course I am unable to give you any thing of interest, which will be news. The most important acts of Congress and Government, you obtain very soon through the papers—and of the unimportant acts, they are little worthy of public record. Many measures of great interest have been, or are still under discussion in Congress the present session; with what result, time only can show. Unhappily (perhaps) Congress and the President are at variance on important measures, and the late vote particularly, is at present the absorbing topic. If we cannot manage our national affairs in harmony, with discretion and wisdom, in a time of profound peace, and surrounded with the blessings of a magnificent Providence, I fear we shall prove ourselves unworthy of the high station, and the great privileges we possess. And, let not the people expect too much of Congress, or complain of Congress. They are a body of men sent here by the people, and it is fair to presume they represent the people. If a foreigner or a stranger looks upon Congress, he sees a complete miniature picture of the American people. When the stream shall rise higher than its fountain, then we may expect to see the Representatives superior to the represented. If any great public measure is to be carried, if reformation in morals, or wisdom in council, be needed, if national peace is to be preserved, or a wise choice of expedients to be adopted—all, all will depend not upon Congress, but the people.—I have promised myself, to give you some slight drawings or sketches of Congress, as it appears to an impartial observer, which I hope to do before long.

I cannot close this, without again calling the attention of your readers to the cause of Baptist principles in this city. On this subject I feel a deep interest, influenced by no sinister motives, I trust; for although too wicked and unworthy to be a member of the Christian church, I respect the faith and principles of my fathers, and would gladly be an instrument of their dissemination. I speak not by authority or commission, but sincerely invoke the prayers of Christians abroad, that a few devoted, sincere Baptist Christians here, who are struggling against many discouragements, to elevate their standard, may obtain the blessing of heaven upon their labors—and that the field, which is ripe, and which promised an abundant harvest to a faithful laborer, may be occupied.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor of Rhode Island has appointed Thursday the 21st of July, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise for the signal interposition of Divine Providence in rescuing the citizens of that State from the horrors of civil war, anarchy and death.

A late arrival from England brings intelligence that the young man who fired a pistol at the Queen, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung, and afterwards to have his head severed from his body, and his body cut into four parts, to be disposed of as Her Majesty shall direct. What a heathenish business this, for the "Defender of the Faith!"

CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications have been on file for some time, which shall be attended to as soon as we can find room for them. The proceedings of the Convention have occupied so much space that we have been under the necessity of delaying much other matter that would otherwise have appeared before this. An obituary notice from a friend was unavoidably cut down for the reasons specified above.

CONNECTICUT OBSERVER.—The second number of the Observer was issued on Saturday last, and will be published weekly hereafter. It is of the same size as the old Connecticut Observer, when under the direction of the Rev. Horace Hooker, and contains about the same amount of matter as the Secretary. It is to be conducted by the Rev. Josiah Brewer, who, we understand, is a joint publisher. From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Brewer, we think we speak advisedly, when we say that the Observer will not only be ably conducted, but conscientiously so. We certainly wish him success.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC.—The number for July is before us, but we have not yet found leisure to examine the contents with that care which a work like the Electric requires, before speaking of its merits. We perceive by a notice accompanying the present number, that a change in the editorial department has taken place. Dr. Peters, the senior editor, having accepted the office of a Professor in the Union Theological Seminary in New York, has resigned the editorship to Professor Agnew, late associate editor, under whose management, with the assistance of Dr. Peters and the Rev. Edward Robinson, the work will hereafter be published. By this arrangement the Electric will continue to sustain the high literary character which it has so deservedly acquired.

A beautiful engraved likeness of M. Guizot accompanies this number, which the editors say was imported expressly for the Electric. A memoir of Guizot was published in the second volume of this work.

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I. The Ice-Period: The Economy of Glaciers. II. Hegel's Aesthetics. From the British and Foreign Review. III. Educational and Ecclesiastical Condition of Scotland. IV. Independence and Association. V. Mohammedan Dominion in India. VI. Agricultural Chemistry. VII. England from 1833 to 1841. VIII. Voluntaryism in Germany. IX. Literary Characteristics of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Anglo-Saxon Period. X. Review of Reviews. By the Senior Editor. The British Critic, and Quarterly Theological Review. XI. Discoveries in a Nubian Pyramid. XII. Bibliographical Notices. XIII. Select List of Recent Publications. By the Junior Editor.

Selected Summary.

FIRE AT CHESEA.—A fire broke out in a building at Chelsea, owned by Thomas B. Curtis, and occupied by the Boston Washington Company. It was destroyed with all its contents, including clothes to the value of four or five thousand dollars, a considerable portion of which belonged to the Fireman's Office, and the Washington Company had \$1000 insured on their effects.—*Boston Merc. Jour.*

MORRONS.—The "Latter Day Saints" are to hold a camp meeting at Centerville, Sussex co., in this State, on the 30th inst.—*Network Ad.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—In a flying visit through Livingston county and the southern portion of Monroe, we were struck with the unusual luxuriance of the wheat fields. Heavy as the wheat usually is in this prolific region, we never saw it as thick as it is now. If nothing happens, the average bushels per acre will be at least one third greater than last year. There is but one thing to apprehend, viz., frequent showers succeeded by a hot sun. This would evidently ruin much of the wheat. But we trust that the rainy season is well high over, and that a kind Providence is preparing an unusually abundant return for the husbandman.—*Rochester Democrat.*

HORRID MURDER AT FALL RIVER.—Mr. Geo. Sampson, blacksmith, was killed yesterday afternoon, in Fall River, about 5 o'clock, by a monster by the name of Reed, a machinist. The quarrel arose concerning a gun, which had been put up in a lottery by Reed, but who refused to draw the lottery. Sampson struck Reed and kicked him; Reed drew his knife and stabbed him in the breast, and then ran. Sampson following him, Reed again stabbed him in the breast, when he walked a few steps and fell. The affair commenced in Rhode Island and terminated in Massachusetts. Reed was arrested and is to be examined to-day.—*New Bedford Bulletin.*

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—With reference to the ancient questions in the American a few days since that all the nations in dispute between Great Britain and this country had been amicably settled, the Intelligence of yesterday has the following:

Most happy should we be to know that there was sufficient foundation for this report. We are afraid that the news is not only premature, but that there is a possibility of its not becoming true at present. Certain it is, that rumor represents the settlement of one at least of the questions between Great Britain and the United States to have been found so difficult to solve as to leave a doubt whether it can be considered probable.

Which of the parties, principals or accessories, is indisposed to a reasonable compromise of the difficulty referred to, we are not informed, but if the negotiation should on this account eventually fall through, a heavy responsibility will not fail to rest, in the opinion of the world, upon the intractable party.

A three days meeting of the "Milleries" was held at East Kingston, N. H., commencing on the 23d inst. Above \$10000 was raised to spread the principles of the sect. Evidence was brought forward of the rapid extension of the doctrine of the near approach of the Second Advent.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.—We have already mentioned the loss of life from a rocket, which occurred at Geneva in this State, on the 4th, but we see by the Geneva Courier that the disaster was much more severe than was at first reported. It seems that a whole basket of fireworks was ignited by a spark and several persons were severely injured. Joseph D. Fulton was killed. John Easton had one of his ribs broken, and was so badly wounded that he died the next morning; his son was grievously but not fatally wounded in the face. George Hanford sustained a wound near his shoulder, as did also a Mr. Scott. Mrs. Mackenbach, daughter of the Mr. Fulton who was killed, suffered concussion of the brain from a rocket striking her forehead. Mrs. Fulton sustained a concussion of the chest, but her corset board probably saved her life. Several others were slightly injured.—*Id.*

RHODE ISLAND.—Gov. King has appointed Thursday the 21st inst., for a Public Thanksgiving in Rhode Island for the happy rescue of that State from the evils of civil war, anarchy and bloodshed.

A great number of the prisoners taken at Chepachet have been examined. They generally plead innocence of all participation in Dorris projects, and say that they left home to avoid being called out in the militia.

We hear that Gen. Thomas F. Carpenter of Providence, has been arrested for treason. He has twice been the Van Buren candidate for Governor.

The Albany American Citizen states that the Hibernian Society of that city refused to march in the General Procession on the 4th of July, because the Montgomery Society, to which it is hostile in religion, was allowed the right of it, being from another city.

SWARTWOUT.—From whose name the significant and expressive word swartwout is derived, is residing at the village of Frostburg, Md., where he has an interest in coal and iron mines.

RHODE ISLAND.—Of seventy-seven prisoners who have been examined at Providence after having been arrested under martial law, twenty nine have been discharged. A large number yet remains to be examined.

PRICES IN INDIANA.—A correspondent at Napoleon, Ripley County, writes that the wheat crop in that quarter is never larger or more promising than this season. A large part of it is already harvested, and farmers are busy in every direction in securing the balance. The country teems with produce of all kinds. Butter is 4 cents a pound; Eggs are so abundant that they can scarcely be given away; good fat Bees, 5 years old, are sold daily at \$5 each; Flour \$1 75 per cwt; no old wheat in market; Ginseng 20 cts. Immense quantities of Honey have been gathered all over the State this season, larger than was ever before known. It is now the best of the season, of the finest quality at 3 cents per pound.—*Cin. Rep.*

INSURRECTION.—A Fayetteville, (Tenn.) paper says—"We learn, verbally, that twenty or thirty negroes have been taken up and committed to jail in Lewisburg, Marshall county, in this State, in consequence of some suspicion being entertained of an insurrectionary movement in that county among the blacks. We have heard several statements about the matter, but as we have only flying reports, which are not to be relied on in such cases, we are unable to give any of the particulars."

MURDERS.—At Shreveport, La., on the 20th ult., two men named Sewell and Hardwick had a quarrel, in which blows were exchanged. In the evening, the brother of Sewell met Hardwick, each having a friend, a fight ensued, in which Sewell was stabbed so severely that he instantly died.

A few days previous, an affray at the same place took place, between Charles A. Sewell, brother of the one killed, and one Boyle, who wounded Sewell in the leg by a bullet from a pistol. A man named Edwards, took Boyle part, but the police interfered. Edwards started to run away, but was shot by an officer.

OUTRAGE AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—We learn by a gentleman from Cambridge, that about two o'clock this morning, a large bombshell was placed in Professor Pierce's room in University Hall, which exploded with such violence as to shatter the room in every part. The partitions of three other rooms contiguous, were all thrown down and other injury done to the rooms. The windows were all broken, and the floor broken through down to the Commons Hall. The cause of the outrage is not known, nor have the perpetrators been discovered.

PREMIUM OF \$100 FOR TWO FOUR PAGE TRACTS.—In view of the extensive demand for short and forcible evangelical Tracts adapted to accompany Christian effort and words of kindness for the salvation of men, more than 100,000 copies of such a Tract being usually circulated within one year, a friend of the American Tract Society has placed in the hands of the Publishing Committee one hundred dollars, which sum is hereby offered as a premium, to be equalled by the author of a Tract, which shall be divided by general distribution, as a means of guiding perishing men to Christ. Narratives of striking and instructing facts are especially desired. Committee of award, Rev. Drs. Thomas De Witt and William R. Williams of New York, and Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Cutler of Brooklyn. Manuscripts accompanied by the author's name, in a sealed envelope, may be addressed, till November 1, 1842, (post paid) to Wm. A. Hallack, Secretary, No. 150 Nassau st., New York.—*N. Y. Obs.*

In 1817, there were only 32 voters in Rochester, now that city numbers 20,000 inhabitants.

An interperate fellow named Joel Hotchkiss of Guilford, Ct., shot his wife with a gun a few days since with intent to kill her, but the charge lodged in her leg. A few years since, he was tried for the murder of his first wife, but escaped through informality.

The highest of all characters, in my estimation, is his who is as ready to pardon the errors of mankind, as he is every day guilty of some himself.—*Pilgr.*

Two hundred and thirty four negroes are at Norfolk, Va., ready to proceed to Liberia.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. H. R. Hoisington, with Mrs. H. and two children, missionaries from Ceylon, arrived at New York, June 3d. Mr. H. sailed for Ceylon nine years since, and soon after his arrival was made principal of the Mission Seminary at Batticotta, embracing about 160 students. By his incessant labors his health failed, compelling his return to this country. He hopes here to pursue the preparation of Tamil works, and as soon as possible to return. It is a great loss to the mission to have removed who is so well acquainted with Tamil literature, and the dreams of that complicated religious system.

Mr. and Mrs. H. brought the orphan daughter, aged six years, of Mr. and Mrs. Perry, who died four years since in the same work, of cholera, and in the same dwelling with Mr. and Mrs. Hoisington.—*Id.*

FIRE IN MIDDLETOWN.—We understand that a large brick building, owned by Townsend Way, Esq., and by him occupied for the manufacture of paper hangings, was consumed on Saturday evening last. Besides the machinery, the building contained a large amount of stock, and consumed paper. Insurance about \$8000, which, it is supposed will not cover the loss. About \$3000 was insured at the Protection office in this city.—*Times.*

From an official Custom House return of Great Britain, it appears that in 1841, the following seizures were made: Brandy 12,389 gallons, Geneva 2,446 gallons, rum 190, and wines 251 gallons.

Three young men, of the name of Stratton, two brothers and a cousin, were drowned in the mill pond in the suburbs of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, on Saturday week.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Freeman's Journal of last Saturday, the organ of Bishop Hughes and the Roman Catholics of this city, announces officially that "New Saints are to be added to the Calendar." The reasons assigned for this honor conferred upon two dead men are their "heroic virtues practiced during their mortal career, and the miracles which it pleased Almighty God to perform through their intercession after death." The "sacred congregation of rices" decided that the reputation of virtue and miracles had been constant, in the case of both the proposed individuals, and the Pope, Gregory XVI. approved the decision, and the names of La Salle and Pompilius Maria de Deo are canonized, and our Papal readers (if we have any) will direct their applications accordingly.—*N. Y. Obs.*

OREGON EXPEDITION.—We learn from the Western Mission that the Oregon Expedition met at their place of rendezvous, near the boundary line of that State, on the 16th inst., and elected officers, and made other arrangements preparatory to setting out upon their perilous journey. Dr. Elijah White was unanimously elected captain, and C. Lancaster, J. W. Hastings, and A. L. Lovejoy, were elected as scientific corps, to keep record of every thing occurring upon their route, which may be of value to the government, or those who hereafter wish to emigrate to the Pacific. The expedition consists of 56 men, 14 women, and 39 children. They expect to arrive at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, by the 1st day of October next. They left Elm Grove forty miles from Independence, on the 7th ult.

A FINANCIER SUNDERRING HIMSELF.—Our readers will remember that in October last, Mr. Richard W. Redfield, the then cashier of the Commercial bank of this city, having been charged with embezzling the funds of said bank to the amount of about \$56,000, left the city for England, where he has since resided. Yesterday Mr. Redfield arrived in this city from London and immediately proceeded to the Police Office, where he voluntarily surrendered himself to justice. After visiting his family in company with an officer, he returned to the Police Office, and was committed to prison by Justice Parker to answer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LETTERS BY THE STEAMERS.—It may not be generally known that the law requires the payment of one cent each on letters deposited in the Post Office, to ensure that they will be forwarded by the British steamers.

The ship Mary Ellen sailed recently for Canton, having on board Dr. and Mrs. Parker, who receive a free passage from the owners. Religious services were performed on board, in the presence of a large number of friends, who had collected to bid farewell, and wish continued success to the labors of this devoted missionary.—*Boston Atlas.*

Charles Albert, king of Piedmont, had revoked his decree for the virtual expulsion of the Jews from the city of Savona. He found the other potentates of Europe, small and great, would not countenance a piece of barbarity worthy of the dark ages.

THE CROPS IN BUTLER.—The Pittsburg Advocate says: A respectable farmer of Butler co., Pa., informs us that his wheat fields will probably yield double the quantity he has been accustomed to receive from them, and that he can, consequently, after the harvest, better afford to sell wheat at fifty cents per bushel, than in previous seasons at one dollar.

THE SEASONS—CROPS, &c.—Corn comes on slowly, and will require late frosts to enable it to come to maturity. Grass will be light on the meadows, and very backward. Rye looks well, and will be ready to harvest before hay is far advanced. Fruit is coming on fine, and promises to be abundant.—*Northampton (Mass.) Democrat.*

LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1842.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Hartford.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Court of common council of the city of Hartford shall have power to divide said city into not less than four, nor more than six wards, for the election of Aldermen and Common Council men of said city, and to determine and fix the lines and boundaries of said wards. Each of which wards shall choose annually, one Alderman and no more; and an equal number of not less than two, nor more than five, common council men, as said city, in legal meeting assembled for that purpose, shall direct.

The meetings in all the wards for the above purpose, shall be held simultaneously at such time in the month of April in each year, as the court of common council of said city shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the court of common council of said city, to make by-laws, prescribing the place and manner of holding the elections for aldermen and common councilmen in each ward, designating the persons who shall preside at said election, and to make all necessary by-laws for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, and to inflict penalties for the breach of such by-laws.

Provided, That no penalty shall exceed the sum of thirty-four dollars; and provided further, that all said by-laws, shall be approved by said city in legal meeting assembled, and shall be published at least three weeks successively in some newspaper in said city, before the same shall be of any validity.

Provided, also, that no person shall be entitled to vote in any Ward meeting in said city, except such persons residing in said Ward as shall be, by the laws now existing, duly qualified to vote in meetings of said city.

Sec. 3. If said city shall be divided into wards, and the aldermen thereof be elected according to the provisions of this act, and the by-laws made by said city in accordance therewith, the court of common council of said city shall annually thereafter, at the meeting of said council held for the choice of Recorder of said city, by a major vote of those present at said meeting, choose and designate two of the aldermen of said city as Judges, who, with the Recorder, shall constitute the court of said city.

Sec. 4. The court of common council of the city of Hartford are hereby authorized and empowered to make by-laws directing whether the votes for Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, Collector, and city Sheriff, shall be received at the Ward meetings, or at a general city meeting, and regulating the mode of receiving and counting the same.

Sec. 5. This act shall not take effect until the same shall have been accepted and approved in a city meeting of the city of Hartford, legally warned and held for that purpose.

Sec. 6. This act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed, by the General Assembly.

STILLMAN K. WIGHTMAN, Speaker.

W. S. HOLABIRD, President of Senate.

Approved, Jan. 3, 1842.

CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.

An act to regulate the removal of buildings within the city of Hartford.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the court of common council of the city of Hartford, are hereby authorized, at any legal meeting thereof, by a major vote, to grant liberty to any person or persons to remove any building through any public street or street of said city, under such regulations, and within such time, as said court of common council shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. No building shall hereafter be removed upon, or through any public street or highway within the limits of said city of Hartford, except by and with the license of the court of common council of said city, and in such manner and within such time, as said court of common council shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. Every person who shall remove any building, and every person who shall aid or assist in removing any building, within the limits of said city, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of said city, for the use of said city, the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall remove any building upon or through any public street or highway in said city, contrary to the provisions of this act, or the regulations and license of said court of common council, shall, in addition to the above penalty, forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of said city, for the use of said city, the sum of twenty dollars, for each and every day said building shall remain upon any highway within said city.

Sec. 5. This act shall not take effect until approved by a vote of the city, in a city meeting, legally warned for that purpose.

Approved May 30, 1842.

Marriages.

At New Haven, 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Law, Mr. Nathaniel Knowles, to Miss Mahalia Donnelly, both of New Haven; on the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Raine, Mr. Samuel Price, to Miss Jane Hine, both of New Haven.

At Southington, 21st ult., by Rev. E. C. Jones, Frederick A. Hart, M. D., to Miss Lucretia M. Lee.

Deaths.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Mr. Michael Seymour, aged 54 years.
At Windsor, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Ruth P., wife of John P. Ellsworth, aged 37.
At Wallingford, June 7th, Mr. Reuben Doelittle, aged 77.
At Bath, N. Y., Rev. David Higgins, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in that town, aged 81.

Receipts for the week ending July 13.

Rev. L. Covell, 2 00; C. A. Bowers, 2 00; R. Stone, 2 00; Edwin Billings, 2 00.

Notice.—A meeting of the Board of the Conn. Baptist Education Society will be held at the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church in Hartford, on Tuesday, July 19th, 1842.

By order of the Board,

H. MILLER, Secretary.

The following are the Board elected at the last annual meeting of the Society:—

Ira R. Steward, President.
Augustus Bolles, Vice Presidents,
Addison Parker,
H. Miller, Secretary.

Trustees.—P. Brockett, H. R. Knapp, D. T. Shailer, T. C. Teasdale, R. C. Mills.

The following are the Officers of the Convention:—

Dwight Ives, President.
J. B. Cook, Vice President.
J. S. Eaton, Secretary.
J. B. Gilbert, Treasurer.
C. G. Smith, Auditor.

Trustees.—Wm. Bentley, T. C. Teasdale, E. Cushman, A. Parker, N. E. Shailer, G. B. Atwell, H. Miller, I. R. Steward, Simon Shailer, Silas Bailey.

Notice.—A meeting of the Board of the Conn. Baptist Convention will be held in the Lecture-Room of the First Baptist church in Hartford, on Tuesday the 19th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. For order of the Board, June 22, 1842.

J. S. EATON, Secy.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Charles Fitch is expected in this city the last of the present week, to remain a week or two, during which he will preach on the Prophecies, the Second Coming of Christ, and the End of the World. The time and place of holding the meeting will be duly notified. Hartford, July 15, 1842.

NEW BOOKS.—Just received, and for sale by GURDON ROBINS, 180 Main st.—The GREAT COMMISSION, by Rev. John Harris, D. D. Price 50 cts. BIBLE & CLOSER, or how we may read the scriptures with the most spiritual profit. By Rev. Thomas Watson; and Secret Prayer successfully managed, by Rev. Samuel Lee.—Ministers Ejected in 1662; edited by Rev. John O. Choules, with a recomendatory letter by Rev. E. N. Kirk. APOLLOS, or directions to persons just commencing a religious life.

The Golden Censer, or a visit to the house of Prayer.

By Rev. John Harris, D. D.

GROWTH IN GRACE, of the young professed directed how to obtain ethient piety. From the writings of Jonathan Edwards and J. A. James.

BAXTER'S SAINTS REST, various binding, 12mo.

FOR SALE.—A MAP of Maine, showing the lines of the disputed Territory, and the boundary recently agreed upon by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton. The above map is a cheap and neat article.

July 15. G. ROBINS, 180 Main-st.

Poetry.

The Pursuit of Happiness.

How much should the earnestness generally felt after happiness in the present state, impress upon us the value of immortal happiness.—Pike's Guide.

All seek for happiness below,
But 'tis a plant which will not grow
On earth's poor, barren soil:
It blooms awhile, and then it dies,
The wintry storms and clouded skies
Too soon its beauty spoils.

Yet foolish mortals cannot learn
Away from earth their eyes to turn,
And listen there above,
Where trees of life immortal bloom,
And wintry clouds can never gloom
The atmosphere of love.

If sweet is earthly happiness,
Even when we know its changeableness,
All mixed with base alloy,
O, what must be eternal bliss,
Made up of purity and peace—
What must be heaven's joy!

This happiness will I pursue,
And when I bid the world adieu,
And enter on my rest,
The sun, that never sets in night,
Shall beam upon my raptured sight,
And glow within my breast.

O, in the solemn hours of grief,
This thought shall give my heart relief,
That sorrow is my friend;
It keeps me in the narrow road,
And points me to the dear abode,
Where joy shall never end.

Miscellaneous.

Free and Slave States.

It has been often remarked, that whatever the system of policy adopted by the General Government, the free States uniformly advance in population and wealth, while the slaveholding, as uniformly lag behind. We are all aware that this is one reason of the instability of national policy; the slave power striving by experiments to make up for the losses growing out of its ruinous system of labor. Ten years ago, frightful pictures were drawn of the condition of the South. Industry was paralyzed—fields were left desolate—houses were going to ruin—towns were depopulated—the whole South was becoming impoverished—and the mischief then was attributed to a high tariff. Well, the compromise tariff was framed—the free trade was adopted. What has been the result? Has the South been the gainer? Have her population and resources increased with the rapidity that was anticipated? Let the census answer. Let the universal bankruptcy of the South answer. Let the diminished trade of the South answer. Let the depressed price of cotton answer.

Mr. Calhoun, in reply to remarks lately made in the Senate, touching this point, admitted that South Carolina was suffering under great pecuniary and commercial embarrassment; but he ascribed this condition to short crops, a destructive fire in Charleston, loss sustained by the insolvency of the United States Bank, expenditures on an impracticable railroad project, and the derangement of the currency in the neighboring States. And have not the free States suffered from short crops, and wasteful expenditures, and broken banks, and destructive fires? Remember for instance the terrible fire in New York some years since; and yet, these disasters have not in the slightest degree checked their progress, while South Carolina is standing still—her population of whites having increased but two thousand in ten years, and her exports being on the decrease!

But one explanation can be given to this startling fact—and that even Mr. Calhoun may be prepared to admit, ere ten years pass away.

[Philanthropist.]

From the Christian Reflector.

Baptists or Romanists.

The discussion of the baptismal question is not confined to this region or country. It is awakening new interest in England, and it is instructive to observe the means which are operating to engage in it the public mind. It is true that there, as here, ministers and intelligent laymen have in repeated instances, within a few years past, embraced Baptist sentiments and changed their denominational relations. But that which promises to produce interest in the subject more than everything beside, is nothing more nor less than Puseyism. The Rev. Edward Stenno, writing to the editor of the Baptist Memorial, says, "The Puseyites are honestly proclaiming, and greatly it must be to the discomfort of our pedo-baptist dissenters, that tradition and infant baptism stand or fall together; for, claiming to rest their system exclusively on the Scriptures, by practising this traditional rite, they neutralize all their arguments against the prevailing errors. Not with more force did Paul assail the Jew with his own weapons in the biting interrogation, 'thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege?' than of the pedo-baptist it may be demanded, 'thou that abhorrest tradition, dost thou baptize infants?' It is thus being demonstrated that a successful warfare against soul destroying error can only be maintained by a recognition of God's word as the only standard of faith and practice. Baptists occupy the only safe position from which to defend the vital interests of Christianity. And every enlightened Christian will see alternations between which he is compelled to choose. It is the opinion of Mr. S. that so far as this question is concerned, the Oxford Tractarians are doing good service to the truth. The following extract will give our readers a very explicit view of the influence they are now exerting. Says Mr. Stenno:

"They are teaching that in relation to the ordinance of baptism, there is no *media*. You must be Baptists or Romanists; either you must give up infant baptism, or admit the authority of tradition; either you must maintain that it is simply a symbolic rite or allow the efficacy of the sacraments, and so admit baptismal regeneration. Our pedo-baptists are taking new ground in relation to the administration of the ordinance to adults. Till recently, like ourselves, they have

required in such cases, evidence of conversion. But now they affirm this to be unscriptural, and they challenge us to produce a solitary instance from the New Testament, in which the faith required to be professed by parties to whom the ordinance was administered, can be understood to mean what is usually styled 'saving faith.' For some time past, they have baptized, in their missionary stations, men and women whom they do not believe to be regenerated, and whom, consequently, they do not suffer to come to the Lord's table. And they are now beginning to avow their willingness to proceed in the same way at home. I confess I rejoice in this. The sooner they act in consistency with the sentiments they entertain the better shall I be pleased. I like to see principles, both good and bad, pushed to their ultimate results—the good, because they will be confirmed by the experiment; the bad because they will be overthrown."

MOTIVES.—Christians may be deterred from sin and excited to duty by motives of a seemingly opposite nature; and we perhaps do not err in saying that the peculiar nature of a Christian's susceptibility may depend much on his natural temperament. One may be more easily operated upon by fear, and another by love. One is prevented from backsliding, by the threatening, that if he does so, he shall be excluded from the kingdom of heaven; but to another it is enough to hear his Master say—will ye also go away? One connects his sin with all the terrible retributions of eternity; another, as if losing sight of these, remembers only that sin offends and grieves his Saviour.—Happy they who are led to holiness by either method! Woe to those who are deterred from sin, by neither the fear nor love of God.—Presbyterian.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.—Whole villages, including the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating, says a letter from Mentz, from Germany to N. America. Three of those in Upper Hesse have, within these few months, been entirely abandoned, and several in Rhemish Prussia are preparing to follow the example. A short time ago, the whole population of one of these villages passed through Mentz on its way to America, accompanied by its pastor and its schoolmaster.—N. Y. Bap. Reg.

THE INCARCERATION OF THE BROTHERN MONSTER IN DENMARK, is still continued, notwithstanding all the efforts made in their behalf. Too much dependence has been placed on those in high places, and the resort to prayer has not been sufficiently distinguished by faith and perseverance.

Br. Oncken and his family and dear people, he writes, were mercifully protected in the awful judgment with which God visited the sin-devoted city of Hamburg.—*Id.*

HAYTI.—The report of a revolution in Hayti and the deposition of President Boyer, is ascertained to be incorrect. Serious difficulties, however, have occurred, between a majority of the House of Representatives and President Boyer, which at one time threatened the peace of the country.—*Id.*

PREACHING FROM HARD TEXTS.—Some men seem to delight in choosing some obscure text, or a text that is highly figurative, or one which embraces metaphors, similes, &c., to which they cannot any way do justice. They remind me of a story, which is as follows: There was a little boy, at a certain time, went into the field where his father was at work, and undertook to roll over a very large birch log. He lifted with all his might, and hallowed, and made all the show and parade he could; but the log laid as still as ever, and the poor boy, fatigued, left the log unmoved; and went to his father, who said, Well, my lad, you will have to pick up brush some time, before you can roll over such great logs.

The moral is so plain, it need not be written.—*Morning Star.*

UNPROFITABLE MEETINGS.—It is rather trying to sit in a prayer-meeting, where much time is suffered to run to waste, because those who have met, are indifferent about improving it. But it is equally as disagreeable when some two or three talk away all the feeling of the meeting by their long exhortations, that are uninteresting.—*Id.*

Children's Corner.

A story for Children.

I know that children love true stories, and therefore I will tell you about a little boy I once knew. His name was Thomas R., and he was about six years old. He was generally obedient to his parents and teachers, kind to his brothers and sisters, and faithful to his promises. Every body called him a good boy, but he was not perfect. He had a wicked heart as all other children have, and this would often lead him astray. I suppose all children have, and therefore I hope the example of little Thomas will encourage you to do better. Thomas had a kind mother, who taught him what he ought to do; and whenever he did wrong, conscience would tell him of his fault and make him feel unhappy. One evening after supper, Thomas asked his mother for a biscuit. She refused to give him one, because it is not healthy to eat just before going to sleep. But when Thomas said he would not eat the biscuit till morning, she gave him one, and he went to bed. Soon after, the children who slept in the nursery with him heard him cry, and asked, "what is the matter?"—Thomas said he wanted to see his mother. She was called, and with sobs and tears he told her he had broken his promise and disobeyed her. He had eaten the biscuit which she had told him not to eat. He wept so that he could hardly speak. He was so sorry for what he had done, that he would have given all he possessed to be the same innocent little boy he was half an hour before. He felt that he was a very wicked boy, and in sorrow and tears he asked his kind mother to forgive him. She did forgive him; and then knelt down and asked God to forgive him also. Thomas had committed two offences,—he had disobeyed his mother, and broken his promise. There was reason indeed for his unhappiness; but because he was penitent, we hope he was forgiven by his Heavenly Father. Perhaps all my little readers have done wrong; but have they like little Thom-

as, been penitent for their sins? Perhaps you have disobeyed your kind mother, but have you confessed your fault to her, and asked her forgiveness? Above all, have you asked forgiveness of your heavenly Father, who has always been doing you good? If not, my dear little readers, learn a lesson from Thomas: confess your sins, and pray to God to forgive them for the sake of your blessed Saviour.—*Christian Witness.*

Remember now thy Creator.

While you're in health, and young and gay
As bright as summer flowers,
And pleasures sparkle in the way
Where pass your sunny hours—
Remember Him, who from on high,
Calls you to mansions in the sky.

While brothers, sisters, parents dear,
Smile as you pass along—
And fields are green and skies are clear,
And air is filled with song—
Remember Him, who looks in love,
And calls you to his rest above.

While nought disturbs the youthful breast,
And nature all is fair,
And sable night brings balmy rest
To you unknown to care—
Remember Him, the God of truth,
And be his followers in your youth.

While age and pain are hastening on
To tear your youth away;
To bid your joy and gladness gone,
And cloud his sun-bright day;
Remember Him, and when you die,
He'll take you to himself on high.

The dealers in confectionary, for the purpose of making their vile trash more attractive, make it into many curious forms, and then to make the bait still more attractive still, they color the ingredients or the articles with different pleasing colors. Many of these articles are made of the offal of starch works, mixed with plaster of Paris, pipe clay, chalk, &c., and as little sugar as will give them a palatable sweetness; and are often colored with gamboge, verdegis, red led, and other mineral poisons. A writer in the Magazine of Popular Science, gives a frightful account of this business, and especially that which is sold about the streets and for the use of schools. A daily paper says, "We cannot believe that the manufactures of confectionary in this city are so entirely depraved, as to mix up such compounds for children." If pains should be taken to analyze the confectionary sold in this city, it would be found that the same poisonous ingredients are used in its manufacture.—*Boston Health Journal.*

LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1842.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "An act relating to Masters and Servants."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed to labor in any manufacturing establishment, or in any other business in this State, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction is given by a teacher, qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, at least three months of the twelve months preceding any and every year in which such child shall be so employed. And the owner, agent, or superintendent, of any manufacturing establishment who shall employ any child in such establishment, contrary to the provisions of this section of this act, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, a penalty of twenty-five dollars to the Treasurer of the State.

Sec. 2. A certificate signed and sworn to by the instructor of the school where any child may have attended, that such child has received the instruction herein intended to be secured, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient evidence of the fact, in all cases arising under this act. It shall be the duties of the school visitors of the several school societies, personally, or by a committee by them appointed, annually, and as often as they shall think proper, to examine into the situation of the children employed in the several manufacturing establishments in their respective societies, and to ascertain whether the requisitions of this act are duly observed, and to report all violations thereof to some informing officer, to the intent that prosecutions may be had therefor, and it is hereby made the duty of all informing officers to prosecute for all violations of any and all the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. No proprietor or proprietors of any cotton or woolen manufacturing establishment in this State, or person or persons carrying on the business of manufacturing in any such establishment, as lessees, or in any other manner, or person or persons having charge of the affairs of any such establishment or business, shall employ or suffer to be employed, or aid or assist in employing, in such establishment, any child under fourteen years of age, a greater length of time than ten hours in any one day. And every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section of this act, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, a penalty of seven dollars.

Sec. 4. All acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

STILLMAN K. WIGHTMAN, Speaker.

WM. S. HOLABIRD, President of Senate.

Approved June 10, 1842.

CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.

An Act in addition to "An act for regulating Salaries and Fees."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the fees of the clerks of the several County Courts, shall be the same as those of the clerks of the Superior Courts for like services; and an act passed May session, 1839, which provides that the fees of the clerks of the County and Superior Courts, for entering each action which at the first term of the Court shall be discontinued or withdrawn, shall be fifteen cents, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this law shall take effect on its passage.

Approved, June 4, 1842.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "An Act relating to Sheriffs."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the number of Deputy Sheriffs, to be appointed for the County of Middlesex, may be as many as nine, but shall not exceed that number: anything in the act, to which this is an addition, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved June 1, 1842.

An Act in alteration of an act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Quarter Master General shall become bound to the State Treasurer with sureties, in a bond of Ten Thousand dollars, in lieu of the Twenty thousand dollars, now required by the ninth section of the act of which this is an alteration.

Approved June 8, 1842.

An Act in addition to "An Act for regulating Salaries and Fees."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the several provisions of an act passed in the year 1832, entitled "An Act in addition to an act entitled an act providing for the collection of taxes," be, and the same are hereby re-enacted and extended to all cases to which the same would be applicable, if said act were now first enacted. Provided, that no suit or action, now depending, shall be in any way affected by the provisions of this act.

Approved May 31, 1842.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of sundry Acts relating to Banks.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no bank in this State shall directly or indirectly loan to any director

or officer thereof, or to any company or corporation of which such director is a member or stockholder, any of its funds, or discount any paper on which such director or officer is the maker, acceptor or endorser, except to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars, in any bank whose capital actually paid in does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars; and to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, in any bank whose capital actually paid in exceeds one hundred thousand dollars; and to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, in any bank whose capital actually paid in exceeds three hundred thousand dollars; and to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, in any bank whose capital actually paid in exceeds five hundred thousand dollars; and to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars in any bank whose capital actually paid in exceeds the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. Nor shall any such director or officer to whom loans are made contrary to the provisions of this section, hold or exercise the office of director or officer of such bank after the next annual election of directors in such bank. Provided, that this section shall not take effect until four months after the rising of this Assembly.

Sec. 2. The directors of any bank in this State shall not make or declare any dividend except from the earnings of such bank, which shall remain after deducting therefrom all losses, all sums due from the bank for bonds, plates, paper, vault expenses, charter expenses, furniture, and all notes and drafts which shall have been due for six months or more, and not abundantly secured, and such amount of discount as shall at the time of making such dividend be the market rate in the city of New York on all uncurrent or depreciated bank or post notes, or bank, Insurance, City, State, or other corporate stocks owned by such bank; and the directors voting for any dividend made, and declared not in conformity with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this State the sum of five hundred dollars for each such director shall be jointly and severally liable, and it shall be the duty of the directors in making any dividend to take the question thereon by yeas and nays, which shall be recorded on the record of the Bank.

Sec. 3. No bank shall hereafter make any loan or discount on pledge of its own stock.

Sec. 4. No stock in any bank shall be voted on at any meeting of the stockholders of such bank, except transferable stock, and such stock shall not be voted on by proxy.

Sec. 5. No bank shall hereafter issue any bills but such as are made payable at the bank where issued.

Sec. 6. There shall be annually appointed three bank commissioners by the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine the several banks in this State, the several Savings institutions in this State, and the Housatonic Railroad Co., at their discretion, agreeable to the provisions of an act concerning banks, passed A. D. 1837, who shall report annually to the General Assembly the result of their examination, and an account of their charges for services and expenses, to be paid by said banks, Savings institutions, and Railroad Co., in proportion to their respective capitals.

Sec. 7. The directors of the several banks in this State under the supervision of the bank commissioners, are hereby empowered to reduce the capital stock of any bank to such sum and such number of shares as the bank commissioners may determine, at any time when the General Assembly is not in session, a vote of the stockholders in a meeting legally warned and held for that purpose having first been obtained, and the bank commissioners shall make return of such proceedings to the session of the General Assembly next following, for approval, and if approved, such reduction shall thereupon be made.

Sec. 8. That the Act passed May Session, A. D. 1835, providing that no bank in this State shall be permitted to retain any surplus earnings more than five per cent, on the amount of the capital stock actually invested in said bank, in addition to the bonus required by the act of incorporation, and the act passed, May session, 1838, entitled "an act in addition to an act entitled an act concerning banks, and all acts or parts of acts requiring banks or cashiers thereof to make any return from said banks to the Comptroller of this State, except the amount of the capital stock, the amount owned by resident and non-resident stockholders, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Any bank whose directors shall knowingly violate either of any of the provisions of the several sections of this act, except section second, shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this State, a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars for every such violation.

Sec. 10. That it shall be lawful for the stockholders of any bank at the annual meeting for the choice of directors, or at any special meeting which any five stockholders owning not less in all than one hundred shares of stocks, are authorized to call and examine the books, accounts and securities of such bank, and the expenditures of the same, by a committee or otherwise, and it shall be the duty of the cashier to produce and exhibit all such books and papers as shall be demanded for said purpose, and the stockholders are hereby authorized at any such annual or special meeting to adopt rules and regulations for the conducting the affairs of the bank; for restraining or directing the action of the directors, or cashier or other officers of the bank, provided that such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the laws of this State or the provisions of the charter of the bank.

Sec. 11. That no bank commissioner shall owe or be indebted to any bank in this State as maker, drawer, or endorser, or in any other manner whatever, and upon its appearing to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Governor, that any bank commissioner at any time after twenty days from the passage of this Act, is, or shall be indebted to any bank in this State, he shall declare the office of such bank commissioner vacant, and shall appoint some other person in his place to execute and discharge the duties of a bank commissioner. And it shall be the duty of the cashier of each bank to which any of the said commissioners shall be indebted as aforesaid, to give notice thereof to His Excellency the Governor. And no cashier, director, or officer of any bank in this State shall hold the office of a bank commissioner.

Approved June 9, 1842.

An Act to repeal certain acts relating to Salaries and Fees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That an act passed May session 1833, which provides that the fees of the clerks of the several County Courts, shall be the same as those of the clerks of the Superior Courts for like services; and an act passed May session, 1839, which provides that the fees of the clerks of the County and Superior Courts, for entering each action which at the first term of the Court shall be discontinued or withdrawn, shall be fifteen cents, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved June 7, 1842.

An Act to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of certain lands in this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That His Excellency the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cede to the United States, Fort Trumbull, in the town of New London; and Fort Griswold, in the town of Groton; and the jurisdiction of the lands whereon the same are situated, and of so much of the lands thereto adjoining, as in his opinion, may be necessary for the accommodation of the United States.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the deed or instrument of such cession shall be recorded by the Secretary of State before its final delivery to the United States. Provided, however, that the right to serve civil and criminal process upon said lands, be, and the same is hereby reserved.

Approved June 12, 1842.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "An Act providing for the collection of Taxes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the several provisions of an act passed in the year 1832, entitled "An Act in addition to an act entitled an act providing for the collection of taxes," be, and the same are hereby re-enacted and extended to all cases to which the same would be applicable, if said act were now first enacted. Provided, that no suit or action, now depending, shall be in any way affected by the provisions of this act.

Approved May 31, 1842.

W. S. CRANE.

DENTIST.—Exchange Buildings, North of the State House.

Messrs. E. & J. Farnley, J. W. Crane, M. D. J. D. Stout, M. D., E. Bryan, New York.

SECOND ADVENT.—The writings of Mr. Miller and others, on the Prophecies, Second Coming of Christ, and End of the World, for sale at the Depository, No. 32 Asylum street.

Miller's Lectures on the Second Coming of Christ. Life and Views of Mr. Miller. Miller on the 24th chap. of Matt. and 6th of Hosea. The True Inheritance of the Saints, by Mr. Miller. Cleansing of the Sanctuary. The Typical Sabbath, or Great Jubilee, by Mr. Miller. Miller's Review of Dimmick's Sermon entitled, "The End of the World not yet."

Spalding's Lectures on the Second Coming of Christ, first published in 1796. Address to the Clergy, by Rev. Josiah Litch. Refutation of Dowling's Reply to Miller, by Rev. J. Litch. Fitch's Reasons for believing the Second Advent of Christ in 1843.

The Glory of God in the Earth, by Rev. C. Fitch. A Wonderful and Horrible Time, by Rev. C. Fitch. The Midnight Cry, by L. D. Fleming. "I Come Quickly," a Letter to every body, by an English author.

Present Crisis, by John Hooper, of England. Second Advent Hymns and Music. "The Signs of the Times," a weekly paper published in Boston, at one dollar for six months, or 24 numbers, can be obtained as above, No. 32 Asylum street. Hartford, May 13, 1842.

PALM LEAF HATS.

5,000 Palm Leaf Hats, of various qualities, well made and durable, from the manufactory of Mr. A. C. Stovel—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices, at the Hat Store of

HORACE SEXTON, No. 59 State st. ALSO, a complete assortment of Fur, Silk, and Leghorn Hats, together with a full supply of Caps, as cheap as the cheapest. May 27.

SUMMER HATS

AT THE SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN HAT," DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE.

L. HAMILTON & CO. respectfully invite gentlemen in want of a summer Hat to call and examine their assortment of Drab, Beaver, Cassimere, Panama, White and Dark Leghorns and Palm Leaf Hats, all of which will be sold at prices corresponding to the times. June 21.

ETNA

Insurance Company.

Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss and damage by Fire only. Capital, \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner—to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The office of the company is in the new Etna Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,
Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer,
Samuel Tudor, James Thomas,
Griffin Stearns, Elisha Peck,
Henry Johnson, Daniel Burgess,
Joseph Morgan, Ward Woodbridge,
Elisha Dodge, Joseph Church,
Jesse Saggi, Horatio Alden,
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THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
SIMON L. LOOMIS, Secy.

The Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square. THIS institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Jewellers, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:
Elihu Terry, John Allen,
S. H. Huntington, Ezra White, Jr.,
H. Huntington, Jr., James Goodwin, Jr.,
Albert Day, John P. Brace,
George C. Collins, Esqrs.,
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

PROTECTION

Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square, in Exchange Buildings. THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on fire and marine risks, on terms as favorable as other offices. Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE,
William W. Ellsworth, Asahel Saunders,
Henry Hudson, Daniel W. Clark,
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William Kellogg, Elbridge Cutler,
S. W. Goodridge, Elery Hills,
Hesekiah King, John H. Weston,
S. B. Grant, Edward Bates,
Henry Waterman, Ebenezer Burdett,
Lemuel Humphrey, A. S. Porter,
B. W. Greene, Giles P. Grant,
George R. Bergh, Adrian Jones.

DANIEL W. CLARK, President.
WILLIAM CONNIX, Secy.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE."

"WHILE THE BELL RINGS."—THE CASH SYSTEM.—W. M. ELLEN returns his thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him the past year, and solicits a continuance of their favors. Having experienced by practical demonstration that "the nimble expedient is better than the slow shilling," he has concluded to adopt the Cash System with small profits. Persons in want of BOOTS and SHOES can now ascertain how much they have been obliged to pay the manufacturers heretofore to insure the debts of those who have purchased on credit, and will have an opportunity to buy at his reduced cash prices. He flatters himself that from his long experience as a practical workman, he shall be enabled to manufacture and furnish to his customers all articles in his line at prices cheaper than any other establishment. He has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, super water proof Boots; men's boys' and young men's Boots; calf pump Boots; men's and boys' Brogans; men's Slippers, &c., all of which he offers to the trade or at retail, cheap for cash, at 313 North Main st. N. B. All orders respectfully received, and promptly attended to, and the subscriber must be paid immediately. Pay up, pay up, or—

W. M. ELLEN.
Hartford, March 4, 1842.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner for the States of New York and Maine. Agent for the North American and Hudson Insurance Companies of New York. Office, corner Chapel and State streets, New Haven.